

Maine Farmer

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS LITERATURE NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

Much is said of late about sterilizing milk before use. Better far to look after the health and surroundings of the cows that their milk be free from all objectionable conditions, in which case no germ killing process is called for.

The eleventh annual report of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, at Amherst, is received from the Director, Dr. Goessman. The matter contained gives proof of the great work these stations are doing for practical agriculture. Feeding experiments are recorded with milk cows, with steers, lambs, pigs, horses and calves, also field experiments of great value.

The *Cadet* for May appears promptly at the opening of the month, in charge of a new editorial staff, and changed in form and make-up. An excellent likeness of the late Professor Balentine forms a frontispiece. The pages of the *Cadet* are full of interesting college matter well arranged. Altogether this number shows a high degree of merit and is a credit both to the management and the institution.

Milking and dairy work, laundrying, and all kinds of household work, are taught in the Colonial training school at London, in Shropshire, Eng. The young women thus trained emigrate to Australia, Canada and South Africa under the care of the United British Woman's Association. By this agency, and the intervention of women, security and a new career are offered to those who desire to improve their condition in the overstocked avenues of woman's work.

A bush harrow is a primitive implement, is not patented, but when made of heavy grey birch trees of heavy weight is a pulverizer that will beat anything made by man. Following a disc harrow, it will grind the surface to a powder, and alternating the one with the other, the soil may be made thoroughly fine to the depth of the furrows. It is not scientific, but it does the work all the time. Try it, and don't be afraid of a heavy one. The material is plenty all over New England.

The Farmer has been getting some excellent testimony of late in favor of plowing manure under the furrow. Readers will take note of this. The best methods are largely learned through experience in the work, and much valuable knowledge can be gained from the practice of others. If not ready to accept in full this testimony in regard to the application of manure, then try it on a small scale and note the result. The best method is that which gives best results.

Counterfeits are always frauds. They are never defensible. If oleomargarine is better than butter, its makers should strive all the time to give it an appearance unlike butter, so that no one can be fooled into thinking, when purchasing butter, that he is getting the better and purer article, oleomargarine. If the manufacturers of this by-product will have it with its natural color, so that people who buy it and those who eat it can tell at a glance just what they are buying and eating, butter-makers will drop this controversy at once. All the farmers ask, or should ask, is that the rules of common honesty be followed in the manufacture and sale of this article. —H. G. Horr in New York Tribune.

INTENSIVE HAY CULTURE.

A common rotation on farms here in Maine is, first year corn or potatoes; second year grain; followed by clover and Timothy an indefinite number of years, or till the yield runs too low for profit. The first crop is manured liberally, and possibly the second, when the grass is left to take what may remain. Few farmers are aware of what may be done on a good soil by an intensive culture of grass as a special crop, giving it the first and foremost chance instead of the last. Our esteemed correspondent, Mr. D. L. Brett of Otisfield, Maine, and a good farmer withal, in our issue of the 3d, speaks of growing four and a half tons of hay to the acre, in two crops, the first year after seeding. No one questions but such a yield is within the reach of good culture and liberal fertilization. But it is not done on the remnants of a manuring for other crops that have preceded it. This is the difference between hay as a leading crop and hay as a resulting crop after the usual rotation, as commonly practiced and referred to above. The possibilities of hay as a leading crop under intensive culture are not appreciated by farmers in general.

In the comparison of the acreable value of the hay crop with other fodder crops, such as Hungarian and ensilage corn, we deceive ourselves and do the hay crop an injustice by taking an ordinary crop of the latter, grown as an after-production, on the one hand, and making the comparison with millet, corn, &c., grown under heavy manuring and intensive culture. Mr. Brett's statement shows what can be done with hay production. Others are doing similar work. A field in sight of the win-

dow by which this is written, manured for grass and that alone, gives evidence at this early time of the wide difference between grass as a catch crop, and the same under special and intensive culture. While considering the value of other crops grown expressly for fodder, it will be well for farmers to study the possibilities of the humble grass under that cost of manure and labor through which alone these other crops are produced. The more special hay production is looked into, the higher it will be appreciated as an economic farm crop.

LIBERAL MANURING FOR CORN.

If any one has gained the impression from what has been heard from lecturers at institutes the past winter, that corn can be successfully grown without a supply of plant food applied or already in the soil, he has only got to try it to be convinced of the error. Corn, in common with all other plants, draws on a store of plant food out of which to make up its growth. If this supply is not within reach it refuses to grow, the same as any and all other plants. The idea, then, that it does not exhaust the soil, or draw upon manures that may be applied is an error.

It is true that through experiment in these later years it has been learned that in some way corn will make a crop with a less application of the one material, nitrogen, than formerly was supposed. In some way it supplies itself, and without the hand of the farmer, with at least a portion of this one important ingredient that is represented in the crop after grown. In many cases lands that have been manured with barn manures for a long series of years, contain a surplus of this one ingredient which the corn may draw upon, possibly, for several crops. And then again, there is evidence that goes to support the theory that the corn plant has the power to secure a measure at least, of its needed nitrogen from the air. Whether it is the one or the other that is really the source of supply, the fact remains all the same that good crops of corn are being grown with a smaller application of nitrogen, than was formerly deemed necessary.

But it is this one element only that can be spared or can be reduced in quantity in the growing of this crop. The phosphoric acid and the potash must be supplied in their full proportion called for. In manuring with barn manures the application must be liberal enough to meet the wants of the crop in these two elements, or it will be a failure. If heavy crops are wanted the manuring must be liberal. Corn cannot make the crop without the full supply of plant food. No farmer, then, need conclude he can grow corn successfully with scanty applications of manure.

HAY A SPECIALTY.

Editor of *Maine Farmer*: I would like to ask through the columns of your paper if I am farming in a profitable way? My land is natural grass land, and hay is the leading crop with me. The last of August I turn over about two acres, using a side-hill plow, breaking about seven or eight inches. Haul my dressing on and harrow it in with a spring tooth harrow. I have never failed to cut a big crop of hay, and I don't see but what my land holds out just as well as if I had cropped it, or plowed the dressing in. In this way I lose no crop, as I mow over the land that I break up, and the next year cut from 2 to 2½ tons to the acre. I have sold \$85 worth of hay since the 14th day of last August, besides wintering 10 head of cattle and two horses. My pasture is small, so I sell some hay and buy dressing. I find I can get more dressing in that way than I can to feed it out.

I am young at farming and do not consider myself too old to learn, but I would like to ask those who have had more experience than I have, if I am on the right track? With the help of your paper and the advice from others, I am in hopes some day to stand at the top of the ladder. Thanking you for a small place in your paper, I remain,

Yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER TO YOUR PAPER.

The practice outlined above is followed more or less by many farmers making the hay crop a specialty. That profitable crops reward the operator is proof of the merits of the system.

STRAIGHT ROWS.

Make the corn rows straight and of even width apart, whether the field be one acre or ten. There are direct practical advantages coming from this sufficient to commend it with force to all farmers. We do not question but bountiful crops may be grown in crooked rows, but the point we would now bring out is the effect it has directly on the man who has charge of and performs the work. It requires the application of thought, intelligence, —the enlistment of the mental powers to draw a straight furrow across a field. Mere practice alone never acquired the ability to do it and never can.

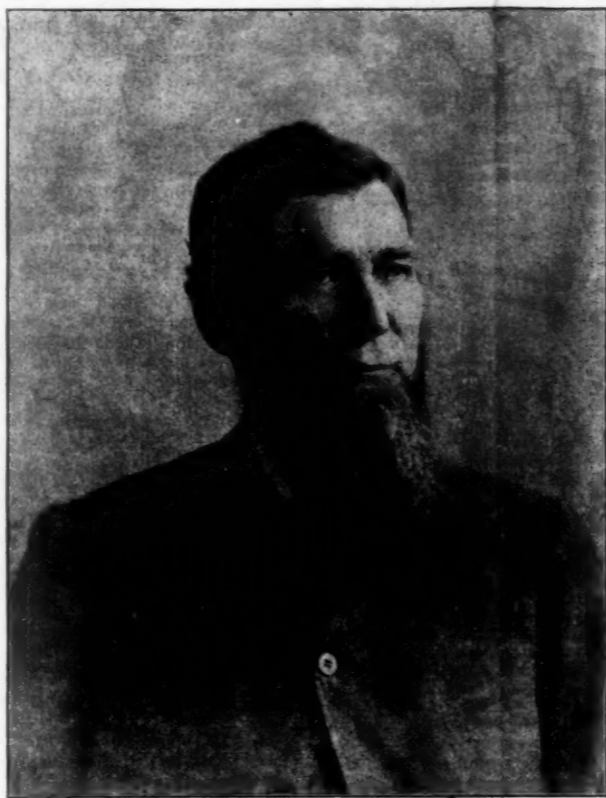
When a straight row is seen across a field it is certain that whoever drew it was thinking about his business. He was putting his intelligence into his work and thereby was schooling himself, not only in the art of farm work, but also in the theory of good farming and better crops. His work is not dull for the reason that his mind is engaged in it. Straight rows make a more successful farmer and a more intelligent man of the one who draws them.

Cauliflowers.

Too little attention is given, especially by farmers to the growing of vegetables for the home use. Prof. Munson, horticulturist to the experiment station, has issued Bulletin No. 10, on the culture of cauliflowers.

The cauliflower he says, is a vegetable highly prized by many, but is too seldom met with in the home gardens of our

This course the managers of this society may well feel themselves called upon to take, and to see to it from the start that every avenue of expense is carefully guarded. No one wants to see this society again plunged heavily in debt. Business forethought may avoid such a damaging calamity. The members of the society, the public and the employees will bear with much, under a necessity,



MR. Z. A. GILBERT, AGRICULTURAL EDITOR OF THE MAINE FARMER.

State. Possessing many of the good qualities of the cabbage, it is to a certain extent lacking in the peculiar rank flavor which renders the former disagreeable to many people. The delicate qualities of the cauliflower are, however, frequently disguised or lost through failure of the housewife to familiarize herself with the best methods of serving. For this reason we send with this bulletin directions for cooking the cauliflower, condensed from material kindly furnished by Miss Anna Barrows, School of Domestic Science, Boston.

1. Culture: In a general way the culture is the same as for cabbages. Early varieties should be started in the house or hot bed as soon as the first of April. Handle as needed and set in the open field as early as possible—say the 20th of May, setting the plants about two by three feet.

The best soil is a rich, moist, but well drained loam. Like the cabbage, the cauliflower is a gross feeder and demands intense culture. If growth is stopped, from any cause, the heads are liable to "button," or form small sections interspersed with leaves, worthless for market purposes.

Frequent cultivation is necessary and it is probable that in case of very dry weather about the time of heading, irrigation would be a profitable means of securing a crop, at least for home use. When the heads are about three inches across, the outer leaves should be brought together and held in place by means of a piece of twine or raffia, that the heads may be well bleached.

THE STATE FAIR.

We are pleased to note the activity of the officers of the State Agricultural Society in their efforts thus early in the year in preparation for the annual exhibition to be held the first of September. It thus appears that they appreciate the fact that something more is called for from them than a little spasmodic action put forth a few weeks before the fair. And best of all, they are showing that they recognize the responsibility which rests upon them to put their efforts in when called for. True, their compensation is small, but the work is needed, it has been placed in their hands, and they show themselves ready to up and at it. President Jerrard has proved himself an able and active leader in this regard, and in his efforts fortunately he is faithfully supported by his associate officers.

In a year like the present more than the usual routine will be called for to insure the extensive and varied exhibition that has heretofore been drawn together by this society. This is recognized, and already the work is being planned and put in force.

Another matter not to be overlooked is that, as was shown a year ago, the depression in business from which we are not to be suddenly relieved will necessarily show itself in a reduced attendance and lessened receipts at the exhibition. This must not be overlooked, and like the efforts of the officers in working up the exhibits, should receive early attention. We see that the situation is comprehended by other corporations dependent on the patronage of the public, and they cut down expenses as a consequence.

for a single year rather than have the success and prosperity of the annual exhibitions again crippled by such a condition. So with the activity and enterprise now so commendable should go that business forethought and attention which alone can insure the continued prosperity to the Maine State Society that all so much desire.

FEEDING ENSILAGE TO SHEEP.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* in response to a question, gives the following valuable information in regard to feeding corn ensilage to sheep:

In the first place, it must be understood that we make our ensilage rich by growing the same varieties of corn that we grow when we harvest it in the dry way. We allow the ears to become glazed and to mature as far as possible without the stalks and leaves beginning to turn, at which time we ensilage it without plucking off any of the corn, except it be an occasional very hard ear to feed the hogs immediately. We have never tried to save any of the corn for cribbing. This makes our ensilage very rich, and we commence to feed it to the ram lambs as soon as they are taken off of the rape and put on dry feed, giving each of them 2 pounds per day. Our ensilage is full of moisture, and if the stalks become a little dry in putting it in, we use plenty of water, so that in giving 2 pounds of dry matter, we are giving 10 pounds of wet matter. We follow this with a little dry matter, so that the sheep will remember that this means ensilage full of moisture. If we had a sufficient quantity of it, we should commence to feed all of the sheep immediately upon their being put into the barn, a light ration each day, but we save the ensilage until about the holidays so as to make it carry us until the rye is ready for the sheep in the spring. About Christmas we commence to feed both ewe lambs and breeding ewes 1 pound of ensilage per day, and this is gradually increased to 2 pounds per day through lambing-time until the lambs are about 10 days old, after which there is little danger of overfeeding the ewes, and the ensilage ration is gradually increased from 2 to 3 pounds per day. We should be glad to feed each ewe with one or more lambs 3 pounds per day if we had plenty of it.

In feeding ensilage to ewes, we do not feed bran, but what clover hay they will eat, and as much oats as they will eat up clean once a day. As soon as the lambs are old enough to go into the lamb-creep, we keep the ensilage constantly before them, mixed with the oats. We find the latter a sufficient laxative, and have never seen any better results from the addition of bran to their ration. We had this same experience in feeding our Cleveland Bay brood mares, and have profited by it from the first with the sheep.

Ensilage (when we have it), clover hay and oats from the ration of our breeding ewes from the time the lambs are dropped until they go out to rye. Our ram lambs are gradually increased in their ensilage ration until they have what they will clean up twice a day, and one quart of oats per head once a day. This, with clover hay, corn or bean fodder, is their ration through the winter. We have never had any trouble in making sufficient growth, both in the lambs

and older sheep. The ensilage is especially valuable in producing a good flow of milk, and the sheep seem to thrive on it as well as on the roots.

Circumstances have determined our food ration both with our Shropshire and Cleveland Bays, rather than any ideas as to balanced rations. Our stock is always larger in numbers than our home farm will carry, and this has compelled us to economize in growing those crops, and feeding those varieties of food which would enable us to come the nearest to carrying our stock on the crops we can raise, and rape, rye, root crops and ensilage have been a great advantage to us.

We have never had any bad effects from feeding ensilage to our mares in foal, our ewes in lamb or our breeding sows, and many a doubting Thomas, who has visited our farm and seen the condition of both dams and young things, has gone forth and done likewise.

CORN ENSILAGE vs. BEETS.

We never could make beets, (or roots of any kind) a profitable crop for stock fodder. For this reason we have never encouraged their culture in the State for that use.

"Bulletin No. 50" of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station gives the results of two feeding experiments, made during the winters of 1890-91 and 1891-92, in which cows were fed alternately on rations containing either corn silage or sugar beets. Sixteen cows were included in each test and all received a basal ration consisting of six pounds per cow per day, either of corn-meal or of a mixture of bran and oil-meal, with what hay they would eat in addition to the beets or silage.

In addition to this basal ration half the cows were fed thirty pounds corn silage each per day and to the other half fifty pounds field beets were given per cow per day. At the end of three weeks the silage and beets were transposed, the meal and hay remaining unchanged, and this was repeated twice again at intervals of three weeks, so that the cows were fed through four alternating periods of three weeks each. All food eaten and water drunk was weighed; each cow was weighed every day; the milk was weighed at each milking, and the percentage of fat in milk was determined once a week.

The dry matter in the various foods was determined by drying at the temperature of boiling water, the result being that about 25 per cent. of the silage and 10 per cent. of the beets was left as dry matter. The best ration therefore contained less dry matter than the silage ration; but the cows fed on beets ate so much more hay than those fed on silage that they consumed considerably more dry matter.

The cows gave more milk while eating beets, but not enough more to pay for the extra quantity of dry matter eaten. No marked difference was shown in the percentage of fat in the milk.

That station has made four experiments on this point, the general outcome of all being the same. The station has also cultivated field beets for ten years and it is found that where corn is at its best, as in Central Ohio, it will produce nearly twice as much dry matter per acre as beets will with the same culture, so that the results of these experiments do not encourage the raising of beets for cow feed.

The bulletin further states that in all their experience in feeding beets, which has now extended over a period of ten years, the cows have manifested a great fondness for them, and it is therefore possible they may have an hygienic effect not revealed while feeding. The evidence of all their work is that they are not a profitable product to raise for stock fodder. These results recorded at the Ohio station correspond fully with the conclusions of Eastern farmers drawn from their own experience.

Mr. H. J. Leighton, Jr., one of the most enterprising and successful farmers in the southern part of West Pembroke, having become convinced some time since, that better fed animals in particular, and other and improved methods than those practiced by our forefathers in conducting the business of the farm, must be adopted if good and paying results were to be secured to the husbandman, made up his mind that when he commenced winter feeding last season, he would pursue an entirely different course with his dairy herd, this being a branch of farm economy to which he had given but little attention, and the result has been highly satisfactory. During April, 181 pounds of excellent butter was made and the animals have wintered in fine shape and are in just the condition for largely increasing their butter production for the months to come.

A correspondent at Sherman Mills, Aroostook county, writes: Grass is looking splendidly. It wintered well, and has started strong and is three weeks ahead of last year. Farmers are very busy putting in their crops. A large part of the grain crop is already sown, and a large acreage is being seeded down. Potatoes are being planted fast, and more than two weeks earlier than last year. Indications are that we shall have a good crop of apples.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

MY EXPERIENCE WITH A SILO.

BY D. J. BRIGGS.

Mr. Editor: In looking over our agricultural papers I see considerable written on the silo and ensilage. Some years ago we built a silo of some fifty tons capacity, and filled it every year for ten or twelve years, or until it became decayed and useless. We grew several varieties of crops for ensilage, not only for one year, but for several years. I notice Sec'y McKen, of the Board of Agriculture, recommends sweet corn as being preferable for the silo. We made use of sweet corn in connection with other varieties, and we decided it did not make as good ensilage as most other varieties. Our large yellow corn makes very good ensilage. The best we put in for profit, was some seed that came from Western New York. It makes a large growth; was late, but would mature in our latitude. On some farms the silo would perhaps be a profitable investment.

Farmers in Maine should count the cost in all directions. What we farmers want is the most with the least expense. There are some farms in my knowledge, where good pastures prevail and the tillage not the best for grass, but will produce good ensilage corn. Under those circumstances the silo would be a good investment. Do not know as I have noticed an experiment where the expense in dollars and cents has been kept in building and filling a silo, and the feeding of the same amount without putting into the silo. Fodder does not gain anything by putting it into the silo, other than we have succulent food when we are feeding dry hay, which perhaps helps some.

I believe if the farmers of Maine would put more time and money into making their barns more comfortable and well ventilated, and plenty of pure water in proper condition for the cattle, it would pay well; also take more pains in making and saving dressing. There is a great waste in this direction. We can grow a great variety of crops for our cattle. I think it would be better to look after the wastes before we expend a large amount in building silos. After every leak is stopped then we can build silos, if our conditions are such that we think we can make it pay.

So, Turner.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

BY A SCHOOL TEACHER.

Mr. Editor: I am trying to obtain good imaginative work from my pupils, and wish other teachers of ungraded schools would send you work done by their pupils, for our help. The school children of our State would, it seems to me, be much interested and benefitted by samples of such work that they are doing in common. Let teachers stimulate pupils to their best endeavors by a promise that the best of a set of original papers shall be published. And don't call them essays or compositions, but papers, stories or anything, the sound of which they have not learned to dread.

Enclosed please find a story written by a boy of twelve, but one of many good ones.

Autobiography of a Kernel of Pop Corn.

I grew up in a large field of pop corn; behind and on both sides of me were mountains covered with trees; in front was a heavy growth of trees from which a river flowed, and then was lost to view in the woods.

On the other side some Indians were camping. Some boys were playing on a raft and swimming, a number of young men were shooting with a bow and arrows, and throwing the scalping-knife, tomahawk and lances. Others were racing horses and gambling, and some old men were holding a council of war.

I will now tell you of my life. I was only a few days old when ten young girls came out with hoes and began to hoe the corn.

When they got to me, one of them hit me on the head with the handle of her hoe. It nearly killed me. After that I kept away from girls.

One day when I was about to take a nap, a bird came near carrying me off from the cob, but did not, although he took some of the other kernels.

After I had finished growing, I was put in a big bin with some other ears. The next day I was taken out and husked and shelled. I was in with a lot of corn, and one day I got into a fight with a fellow and nearly killed him.

Just then an old woman came and took me out and I was put into a corn popper, and she began to move it over a fire that was built out doors. The fire was hot and I thought it would burn me, so I jumped out on the old woman's nose; she gave a scream and dropped the popper. While she was taken up with her nose, I ran away, but a big bird picked me up and carried me to a nest in a tree. She gave me to a young bird, but I jumped out of his mouth to the ground. A little boy picked me up and took me to the Indian camp where I was put into a large bin.

The next day I heard an Indian tell his wife to grind me up and make flour of me. So I guess I will not write any more.

NOTES FROM THE FRUIT GARDEN.

For the Maine Farmer.

BY CHAS. S. POPE.

The season is unusually early, and as the buds begin to push we are able to judge somewhat of the prospects for a crop of fruit for the coming season. The blackberries and raspberries have killed back nearly to the snow line, even the Snyder has suffered some this year, but enough of each is left to give us a good crop. The strawberries, except the Crescent, were so retarded by the drouth that our rows are not well filled, but no doubt the fruit we get will be much larger. We never saw the apple trees so fully budded as they are this year. Trees set two and three years, and those lately grafted, all promise a crop. The same is true of the pear and the plum. The Abundance, set last year, and small Moore's Arctic, engrafted two years, are budded full.

There seems to be considerable excitement amongst our people just now on the subject of plum growing. I have had the fever for several years, and it has not abated in the least. I have been able, so far, to control the black knot, and expect to get some return this year for my trouble. The Japan plums all wintered well except the Kelsey, and this is reported too tender for this section. We fear many who are setting plum trees will be sadly disappointed. They will find it a difficult task to keep the black knot in check if the old plum and cherry trees, covered with knots, are allowed to remain to fill the air with spores. Those who allow the tree agent to make a selection for them, will have themselves to blame if they find the quality of the fruit poor when the fruit comes into bearing. The fruit of the Prunus Simoni is by some of the catalogues called worthless, and yet we find this variety is being sold to considerable extent in this State. We now have twenty-seven varieties of plums growing, including eight of the Japan, and hope to be able to report at some time the varieties most suitable for this section.

To those who are in want of a few trees, and have not the money to pay the high prices which are asked, I would suggest that they obtain some sprouts which spring up from the roots of the old trees, or transplant some of the Prunus Canadensis, frequently called "horse-plum," and use these for stocks. We are informed that the latter is used mostly in Aroostook county for stocks for the Moore's Arctic. Scions of nearly any variety can be obtained now near home. In this section we get up a club and buy all our trees and shrubs by the hundred, directly from the nursery.

LETTER FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

For the Maine Farmer.

Dear Farmer: Since my last letter to you, we over here in New Brunswick have been enjoying a real old-fashioned winter, lots of snow and frost, enough for all ordinary purposes. We had a break in the weather during the first half of March, and enjoyed two weeks of mild, sunny weather, which broke up most of the streams in the southern part of the province. Since then our eastern shore has had a visitation of Arctic ice in more than usual quantities, and as a consequence we have had cold easterly winds, which, though accompanied by sunshine, have delayed the opening up of real spring weather.

At this date, April 30th, plowing is quite general, and some seeding is done, but the great bulk of seed is yet to be sown. Grass is starting nicely, and as the meadows were so well covered from November till within three weeks ago, we are hoping to see less winter killing than usual.

Dairying is the branch of work that is receiving most attention from the farmers. Ten new cheese factories and four or five new butter factories will begin operations in a few days in this province, and in Nova Scotia and on Prince Edward Island there is the same development of cooperative dairy work.

One of the great needs of the country at present is more good, skilful, reliable cheese and butter makers, and our Dominion Dairy Commissioner, ever watchful of the best means of promoting the development of the industry over which he has charge, has done his best to help overcome the scarcity of good factory men by sending to the Experimental Dairy Station at Sussex two of the best men on his staff to give a course of instruction in cheese making and milk testing. About twenty-six cheese makers attended the course and received practical instruction in all the different steps of making first class Cheddar cheese, and testing milk by the Lactometer and Babcock methods during the day, with a lecture each evening on some subject connected with the work.

This course has just closed, and the instructors have gone to Nappan, N. S., to give a two weeks' course in butter making there. It is hoped by holding classes like this yearly, until a regular dairy school can be established, that the quality of our products from both old and new factories may be kept verging towards the standard which we are determined to gain for the dairy products of the maritime provinces.

Maine Farmer.

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TERMS.
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WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF
SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
For one inch space, \$2.50 for three inser-
tions and seventy-two cents for each subse-
quent insertion.

COLLECTORS' NOTICES.
MR. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our sub-
scribers in Cumberland county.
MR. T. J. CARROLL of Hollis Centre, is now
calling upon our subscribers in York county.
MR. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our
subscribers in Penobscot county.

The coal famine is being felt by the
New York Central Railroad. The
engines on that line are using wood.

There is no need of housework girls
belonging to the army of the unem-
ployed. There is always a demand for
a good one.

Already the New York Tribune is
gathering in its Fresh Air Fund, for the
benefit of the poor little children in the
cities.

High, disagreeable winds and cold
weather, with frost in some localities,
have prevailed the past week. The top
of the ground is exceedingly dry, and
rain is very much needed.

The expedition that is to go north to
bring back Lieut. Peary and party, will
start next month, and expects to find
him about the first of September. May
they have the fullest success.

Intelligence among the farming popu-
lation always produces thrift, and thrift
produces wealth. As a good Grange
always results in a greater degree of in-
telligence among its members, there
ought to be no serious question as to
whether the Grange pays or not. There
can be only one answer.

One of Belfast's amateur poultry
raisers lately met with a surprise. He
set a hen on fifteen eggs in a barrel, and
a few days later, when she came off,
there were more than a peck of eggs in
the barrel. She was a good-natured
bird, and allowed the other hens to lay
in the barrel beside her.

A monument erected to the memory
of Mary Washington, the mother of the
first President, was dedicated on Thurs-
day, with appropriate exercises, at Fred-
ericksburg, Va. Speeches were made
by President Cleveland and Senator
Daniel. Nearly ten thousand people
were present during the ceremonies.

Coxey's "army" have left Washington
and straggled into Maryland. The
Western contingents, that are moving
towards Washington, are having a hard
time of it, some of them being arrested
and jailed. Even those who have been
stealing railroad trains are not finding
everything pleasant.

Rowe & Hall of Boston have taken
the contract to build the Wiscasset &
Quebec R. R. from Wiscasset to Burn-
ham. They will begin grading at once,
on each end of the line. Native labor
is to be employed, so far as it is prac-
ticable. The car shops will be built at
Wiscasset by parties there. The gauge
of the road will be two feet.

The genial humorist, Mark Twain,
besides the loss of his property, is said
to be in poor health. It is said that he
takes the failure of his publishing house
much to heart. While he is a man of
considerable property, all his available
money was invested in the firm. The
failure was more a shock to him and
more of a surprise than to the book
trade generally, who understood the
condition of the literary market.

There are public benefactors in every
community. Farmington has just such
a man, in the person of Capt. C. W.
Keyes, who while editor of the *Chroni-
cle*, purchased the tract of land on the
south side of Broadway, now known as
Keyes Square; and what was formerly
a bog, and a blotch upon the village,
the Captain has filled in, and built
thereon numerous pretty cottages, and
an old, unsightly region is now an
ornament to the place.

Last Sunday, Rev. Dr. Talmage of the
Brooklyn, N. Y., Tabernacle, preached
in his church for the last time before
starting on his trip around the world,
and indeed it was for the last time, for
on that day the specious Tabernacle
went up in flames, as will be seen by
the account elsewhere. He has been
pastor of the church twenty-five
years, and in the pulpit and through
the printed page, has probably preached
to more people than any other living
minister.

It is reported that Professor W. W.
Stetson of Auburn will be a candidate
for the position of State Superintendent
of Schools. The term of Mr. N. A. Luce
expires with the year, and he is not to
be a candidate for re-appointment. Pro-
fessor Stetson has been for a number of
years Superintendent of the Auburn
city schools, and has had much experi-
ence in educational work. Prof. Ste-
tson is at present Lecturer of the Maine
State Grange, and is a very popular
speaker.

The Board of World's Fair Managers
have issued a volume entitled "Kansas
at the World's Fair," showing by picture
and printed page the exhibits made by
that State at the great Exposition. In
looking at this book and reading it, the
idea is at once dissipated that Kansas
is to be regarded chiefly as a desert, in-
habited by cranks and cyclones. As a
matter of fact, that State in the last
five years has produced 222,000,000 bushels
of wheat, 724,000,000 bushels of corn,
188,000,000 bushels of oats, slaughtered
or sold for slaughter, animals worth
\$189,000,000 and sold poultry and eggs
worth \$13,260,000; paid off in two years
\$25,000,000 of mortgage indebtedness,
and meanwhile gone on building school
houses, churches and better homes.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

The Commissioner of Labor, Hon.
Carroll D. Wright, has submitted his
Ninth Annual Report. This report re-
lates entirely to the building, and loan
associations in the United States. These
associations are known by various names,
but the principle underlying them is the
same. In some of the States they are
called "building and loan associations,"
in others "co-operative banks," in others
"building and saving associations," etc.
The report comprehends every State in
the Union except Vermont, in which
there is only one association.

From the statistics presented it is
learned that there are 5339 of these as-
sociations in the United States, Pennsylv-
ania having 1079, this being the largest
number in any one State. A further in-
vestigation into the statistics is interest-
ing. For example, it is interesting to note
that 77% of the loan and building asso-
ciations are in the North, with but 23%
south of Mason & Dixon's line. This
fact in itself is extremely suggestive of
the business enterprise of the North
compared with the South. In these as-
sociations there are 1,237,442 stock-
holders, 26.25% of whom are borrowers.
The average size of loans, based on re-
turns from 2173 associations, is but \$1,
120, and 2194 associations show \$14,755
homes acquired by their means.

The report consists of six chapters, in
which are brought out all the main facts
for each State of the Union in tabular
form and in text analysis. All the dif-
ferent methods of distributing profits,
of paying premiums, and withdrawing
shares are clearly and fully elucidated,
and all the laws of the different States
relating to these associations are incor-
porated.

One of the most interesting facts
shown by the report relates to the age
of the associations. While building and
loan associations had their birth in the
decade of years from 1840 to 1850, with,
perhaps, here and there one prior to the
first date named, the report shows that
the average age of all the associations is
but 6.2 years, the local associations hav-
ing an average age of 6.3 years, and the
nationals an average of only 2.5 years.

Of the locals 3,394 are under 5 years
of age, 2,163 are 5 years or under 10 years
of age, and 589 are 10 years or under 15
years of age, making a total of 5,146
associations out of the whole number
under 15 years of age. There are but
483 over 15 years of age. These figures
certainly show that the building and
loan associations of the country are
entirely modern institutions, and have
reached their great proportions during
the last ten or fifteen years. This, in
connection with the fact that they have
net assets of over \$450,000,000, have
made total profits of more than \$60,000,
000, have helped to secure probably over
400,000 homes, and are semi-banking in-
stitutions conducted by ordinary men
not trained as bankers, but yet have met
with remarkably few losses, shows con-
clusively the strong hold which building
and loan associations have taken upon the
public.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN GREECE.

There are some facts about the earth-
quakes in Greece which seem peculiarly
significant. As soon as one reads the
story of them with a map before him, a
certain order and method begin to
manifest themselves in the display of
the destructive forces. They evidently
acted along two lines running across
Greece nearly at right angles to one
another. These lines follow depressions
in the face of the earth, the deepest
portions of which are occupied by wa-
ter. One, extending roughly in a north
and south direction, is marked by the
channels separating the island of Euboea
from the mainland, and the other, run-
ning nearly east and west, is indicated
by the Gulf of Corinth and its western
continuation, the Gulf of Patras. It is
to be remarked that neither of these
earthquake lines stop at the coast, but
each continues across to a neighboring
island. The north and south line, be-
ginning at Larissos, in Thessaly, passes
through Vola, Lamia, Atalanti, Thebes,
Chalcis, and so on to the island of Syra,
one of the Cyclades. The other line
follows the northern side of Pelopon-
esus, and bending somewhat south-
ward, reaches the island of Zante, off
the western coast. The reports do not
indicate any precise junction of these
lines, but the point where they would
meet, if the east and west line were ex-
tended, would be in the neighborhood
of Thebes, the spot where the greatest
destruction occurred.

Earthquakes commonly happen
where there is a slow elevation of the
crust of the globe going on. When the
tension becomes too great, the rockcrack
fissures are formed, immense masses
slip over one another, and the shock of
these sudden and violent internal move-
ments is communicated to the surface of
the earth. Sea water leaking through
fissures to the heated interior rocks and
there expanding into steam is one of the
suggested local causes of earthquakes.
It will be noticed that the Grecian earth-
quakes have followed the shore lines.

Another Part of Book of the Fair.

Part seven of The Book of the Fair
has been received, magnificent in its re-
presentations of the most wonderful and
entrancing exposition ever held on
earth. There is a continuation of the
illustrations of the foreign exhibits,
which were found within the walls of
the Liberal Arts building, and we then
have the beginning of Chapter 11th,
which plunges us at once amid the
splendors and fairy land developments of
the Woman's Department. Here, as
elsewhere in the volume, we are greeted
with exact reproductions of the scenes
that we looked upon only a few months
ago at the great fair itself. The book is
simply invaluable.

Published by the Bancroft Company,
Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill.

John Curtis, one of the wealthiest
farmers in York county, died at his
home in Kennebunk, Friday night, aged
84 years. A widow and several children
survive him.

Andrew Wagoner, aged seventy-eight,
and Miss Hannah Wedge, aged seventy-
six, were married at Bath, N. H., last
week. Their engagement dates back
fifty-two years.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

That was the verdict rendered on
Friday afternoon, by the jury in the
case of Clara Emma Getchell, charging
her with the murder of her husband,
William Henry Getchell of Sidney. The
case had been on trial at the court house,
in this city, eleven full days, and these
days were filled with hard, patient and
careful work on the part of all in any
way connected with the case.

Hon. H. M. Heath, counsel for the
prisoner, began his closing argument for
the defense, Thursday morning, and it
was continued into the afternoon, last-
ing five hours. It was a masterly array
of all the points of the defense, a close
and searching criticism of the govern-
ment witnesses and the testimony they
rendered, and a sympathetic appeal that
must have moved all hearts, and brought
tears to many eyes all unused to weep-
ing. The argument may well be reck-
oned among the master strokes of this
brilliant attorney. With the able as-
sistance of his associate, F. E. Southard,
Esq., he has done all in his power for his
client, and is guilty of no sin of omis-
sion or commission in the premises.

The closing argument for the govern-
ment was begun at 3.35 o'clock, Friday
afternoon, continuing into Saturday
noon, the argument being made by the
County Attorney, Hon. L. T. Carleton,
Esq., single-handed and alone, has con-
ducted the case with wonderful power
and ability. He spoke about the same
time as that occupied by Mr. Heath.
Although dealing less with the flowers
of rhetoric, it was a marshalling of cold
and logical facts and circumstances that
pointed unmistakably to the guilt of the
prisoner at the bar. Neither was it
without its impassioned and eloquent
passages that stamp Mr. Carleton not
only a master of law, but of language.
He had a stern, hard duty to perform
for the people and for the government, from
which he did not shrink for a single
moment, however painful the task.

Judge Wiswell began his charge to
the jury a little past two o'clock, Friday
afternoon, and was listened to with al-
most breathless attention. This was his
first murder trial since his elevation to the
bench, and his charge was prepared with
the utmost care. Not a point in the
testimony on either side was escaped him;
all the salient points were grouped
during the trial, and when he came to
the charge these were laid before the
jury in a clear, transparent manner, so
that each juror could act understandingly.
He leaned neither to one side or the
other, and his charge was impartial in
every respect. The law bearing on the
case, as explained by the Judge, was
made so plain that each juror could
make no mistake in its construction. The
charge occupied about two hours, the
case being committed to the jury at
4.15 o'clock.

The jurors thus charged with the most
solemn responsibilities of their lives, re-
tired to their room to perform the
final act in the long and tedious trial,
which had practically made them prison-
ers under close confinement for eleven
days.

The jury were out a little less than
an hour and a half, when it was whis-
pered that they had agreed upon a verdict.
There was the hush and almost the
stillness of death among the anxious
ones who had been "waiting for the ver-
dict." The jury came in at 5.55 P. M.
The usual questions were put to the
foreman by the Clerk, whether they had
agreed upon a verdict, and whether they
had found the prisoner at the bar guilty
or not guilty. Mr. Brann, the foreman,
answered, in a clear voice, "GUILTY OF
MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE."

Mrs. Getchell burst into tears, bowed
her head, and covered her face with her
handkerchief. A sister of the prisoner,
who had sat by her side nearly the en-
tire trial, screamed loudly, and fainted.
The crowd dispersed in silence, the
great strain was off their minds, the peo-
ple from Sidney wended their way home-
ward, while Mrs. Getchell was remanded
back to her quarters in the jail, where
she soon recovered her wonted calmness,
which left her only temporarily during
the entire ordeal.

As in all criminal cases, doubtless
many who had closely attended the trial,
or read the testimony from day to day,
could not agree with the finding of the
jury. But the sympathies of many of
them, moved by the eloquent pleas of
counsel, may have warped their judg-
ment, or they may have been moved
by their prejudices or preconceived no-
tions. Certainly they did not have the
responsibility of the jury, nor the oppor-
tunities they had of impartially
weighing all the evidence in the case.
The jury judged the case by the facts
presented in evidence, and not by the
polished and ingenious arguments of
counsel. On the first ballot, after retir-
ing to their room, the jury stood unani-
mously for conviction.

Mr. Getchell's counsel has moved for
a new trial, and that motion will be
heard before Judge Wiswell next week.
In the meantime Mrs. Getchell remains
in jail.

Another Part of Book of the Fair.

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has been received, magnificent in its re-
presentations of the most wonderful and
entrancing exposition ever held on
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that we looked upon only a few months
ago at the great fair itself. The book is
simply invaluable.

Published by the Bancroft Company,
Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill.

A MILE OF FLAME.

Norway, a flourishing village, of some
3000 inhabitants, situated on a branch of
the Little Androscoggin, was swept
almost out of existence by fire, Wednes-
day afternoon, between two o'clock and
early evening. The thriving village be-
came a scene of desolation, blackened
ruins extending for a mile through the
heart of the town where had been many
comfortable homes and prosperous busi-
ness establishments. The flames which
originated from a hot journal in the box
shop of C. B. Cunningham, on Main
street, swept away seventy houses, a
large manufacturing establishment, em-
ploying from one hundred to one hundred
and fifty men, the Congregational
church, the opera house, two banks, and
a wool carding mill. The main street
of the village was swept, on its south
side, for a mile from the opera house
nearly to the falls. When the blaze
reached the tannery the flames leaped
across to the north side of Main street
and swept away everything on that side
nearly to the falls, a distance of a third
of a mile. Several side streets, extending
from Main street to the river were left
nearly bare of houses. The total loss
was about \$250,000, and the total insur-
ance \$150,000. Among the buildings burned
are the post office, Congregational
church, academy, tannery, school house,
First National bank, Norway National
bank, Hamlin and Bicknell's shoe store,
two barber shops, the Norway foundry,
Hubbs' variety store, Meyers' fruit
store, Noyes' drug store, C. S. Tucker's
hardware store, Merritt Welch's dry goods
store, H. B. Foster's dry goods store,
Hill's jewelry store, Mrs. Hill's millinery
shop, M. F. Libby's millinery shop, E. E.
Millet's shoe manufactory, George A.
Cole's carding mill and Gen. George L.
Beale's block.

Dr. French and Dr. Barker were burned
out. The residences burned are those
of Horace Cole, Charles Sargent, W. H.
Warren, Chas. Riddon, Mrs. Noyes,
Cyrus Tucker, Mrs. Oxnard, Mrs. Favor,
Ephraim Brown, J. S. Short, O. W.
Cummings, Mr. Thibideau, A. J. Rowe,
George Austin, W. H. Whitcomb, John
Baker, G. W. Hobbs, W. P. Rolf, S. G.
Hatch, A. L. Stetson, E. G. Allen, How-
ard D. Smith, Mrs. Houghton, George
Lock, S. D. Andrews, C. N. Tubbs,
Marston boarding house, Frank Andrews,
T. G. Goodwin, B. C. Pingree, S. J.
Millet and Mrs. Riley. Firemen El-
bridge Walker and Hiram Bixby, fell
from the roof of Beale's block, thirty
feet. Walker was badly hurt about the
head and shoulders. Bixby escaped with
slight injuries. The bank vaults are
thought to be all right.

Help was rendered by the fire de-
partments of Lewiston, Portland, and
other places. With great pluck, the
people of the devastated place have
determined to rebuild at once.

Enchanting Scene.

The Midwinter Fair at San Francisco,
Cal., has been open ever since January,
and is to be kept open until the end of
next month. The popular interest in it
has been deep and steady. At the end
of April very nearly 1,250,000 tickets
had been taken in at the gates, and
though a good many of the visitors had
doubtless passed through the turnstiles
a number of times, there must have been
1,000,000 people at the fair.

The American, European, Asiatic,
and Spanish-American exhibits in me-
chanism, the sciences, and the arts are
extensive and attractive; but by far the
most attractive feature of the fair all
along has been the display of California
fruits, flowers, grains, vines, and plants
of all kinds, a display more rich and
varied than has ever been made in any
other State in the Union, or perhaps in
any other part of the world.

The spectacle presented on some of the
days in which the various counties of the
State entered into rivalry with each other
as exhibitors of natural products was
exhilarating. There has not been any reason to sup-
pose, up to this time, that the receipts
of the Midwinter Fair can be made to
cover its expenses. More than \$1,000,-
000 had been expended in its behalf
three weeks before it was opened, and
the running expenses during the past
four months have been unexpectedly
large, while upon some days the price
of admission has been 50 cents and upon
others only 25 cents. There is not any
doubt, however, that the deficit will be
cheerfully subscribed by the wealthy
promoters. The fair has been of great
benefit to San Francisco.

Eighty Miles an Hour.

Lehigh Valley engine No. 655 was run
at Batavia, N. Y., and returned Wednesday,
to see if it would show the speed ex-
pected. All that the officials looked for
was realized. The engine came out of
the Buffalo shops on Saturday, where it
was rebuilt under the personal super-
vision of Master Mechanic John Camp-
bell.

In the afternoon, the engine was at-
tached to a coach, which was occupied
by friends of the company.

In the face of a strong wind the big
engine increased her speed at every turn
and a mile was run at the rate of 82 1/2
miles an hour, when the signal was given
to slow down.

William H. Tanner, aged 57, a wealthy
farmer of Pine Plains, Dutchess county,
had employed Mary Ann Miller, aged 22,
as a housekeeper for twelve years. Re-
cently the woman brought suit against
him for \$1000 for salary. The old man
laughed at it, but when the sheriff pro-
ceeded to sell out his farm to recover the
judgment, Tanner promptly proposed
marriage as a way out of the trouble.
The woman accepted, and the knot was
tied.

Mr. Peffer, singularly enough, is the
Senator who affects the greatest luxury
in his glasses. He wears habitually a
pair of gold rimmed spectacles and keeps
besides on the lapel of his long populist
coat a pair of gold eye glasses fast-
ened to a gold chain and attached to a
gold chain that is heavy enough to at-
tract attention.

PROBATE COURT—KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Administrators appointed: N. G.
Packard of Chelsea on estate of J. B.
Packard of Chelsea. O. B. Clason of
Gardiner on estate of Edward J. Dowling
of Randolph. William N. French of
West Gardiner on estate of Fannie D.
French of Augusta. Eliza E. Judkins of
Waterville on estate of Aaron C. Judkins
of Waterville. Eliza F. Borneham of
Monmouth on estate of Oliver A. Borne-
ham of Monmouth. A. H. Rice of Oak-
land on estate of Mary W. Rice of Oak-
land. George W. Field of Oakland on
estate of Nancy Mason of Sidney. Emily
C. Gordon of Readfield on estate of F.
L. Gordon of Readfield. Albert J.
Burns of Augusta on estate of Philander
T. Burdin of Augusta. Mary E. Ding-
ley of Hallowell on estate of Ichabod
Dingley of Hallowell.

Wills proved, approved and allowed:
Of Martha A. Huntington of Litchfield;
Henry Huntington of Litchfield; ap-
pointed Executor, Of Frederick B.
Wing of Waterville; Ada May Wing of
Waterville appointed Executrix. Of
William T. Sinclair of Manchester; Mary
W. Sinclair of Manchester appointed ad-
ministratrix with will annexed. Of J.
W. Taylor of Vassalboro; Forest B.
Whitehouse of Vassalboro appointed
Executor. Of Josephine S. Phillips of
Gardiner; Horace M. Phillips of Gardiner
appointed Executor. Of Elvira Saban
of Gardiner; John B. Saban of Gardiner
appointed Administrator with will an-
nexed. Of Olaf George Wahlgren of
Gardiner; Andrew Persson of Bangor
and O. B. Clason of Gardiner appointed
Executors. Of Frank Carr of Hallowell;
Sara W. Carr of Hallowell appointed
Executrix. Of Sophia Larabee of
Augusta; Frank E. Southard of Augusta
appointed Executor.

James M. Dowling of Randolph was
appointed Guardian of Thomas A. and
Florence L. Dowling of Augusta. Ada
L. Longfellow of Hallowell was ap-
pointed Guardian of Willie E., Maud M.,
Genevieve M., Agnes, and Robert Long-
fellow of Hallowell. Belle S. Hayes of
Waterville was appointed Guardian of
Harry W. Hayes of Waterville. Win-
field S. Choate of Augusta was appointed
Trustee under the will of Peter Grant,
late of Farmingdale, in place of Artemas
Libbey, deceased. Eliza S. Peach of
Randolph was appointed Guardian of
Mellie E. Peach of Randolph. Rev. Ammi
S. Ladd of Bangor was appointed
Guardian of Louisa J. Witham of Gard-
ner.

In the Court of Insolvency, the fol-
lowing Assignees were chosen: F. A. Wal-
dron of Waterville on the estate of Chas.
H. Allen of Waterville; H. A. Priest of
Vassalboro on the estate of Olney T.
Goddard of Vassalboro; Joseph William-
son, Jr., of Augusta on the estate of
Geo. W. Anderson of Vassalboro.

Golden Wedding.

As we have already stated, Mr.
and Mrs. John Knowles of Man-
chester celebrated their golden wedding
on Saturday, May 5th. It was a very
enjoyable occasion. All the children
and grandchildren were present but two
sons, who are in the West. A large
number of townspeople were present,
also many friends from other towns,
among them Mrs. J. H. Smith and
children from Melrose, Mass., A. A.
Clark, Esq., and family of Sidney, G. A.
Colburn and wife, Mrs. Wade, grand-
children and great grandchild, E. E.
Davis, wife and son, Rev. E. C. Hayes,
and Lendall Titcomb, Esq., and wife, all
of Augusta. Mrs. A. Morrill and Mr.
Albert Knowles were the only guests who
were present at the first wedding fifty
years ago. Regrets were sent by Mayor
Milliken, Ex-Gov. Burleigh, Prof. and
Mrs. Files of Lewiston, Dr. Wm. K.
Knowles of Waterville, Rev. and Mrs.
B. Jordan of Pawtucket, R. I., Mrs.
M. A. Garland of Chicago, Mr. S. H.
Knowles of Montana, and others. Rich
gifts were bestowed and congratulations
showered upon the happy couple. Rare
dishes were served, and the guests were
entertained by friends in Manchester, Augusta
and Boston. A pleasing feature of the
occasion was the presentation of a gold-
headed cane by the grandchildren.
After a bountiful repast the following
original poem, written by Chas. Wilbur
Abbott of Augusta, was read:

Just fifty years ago to day
Together we started in life,
And from ever since I have loved,
And stood as man and wife.
With hope and faith we've journeyed on
Through life's long happy years,
And when God sent us to rest,
We'll meet again, I believe.
To our staff and stay
Dying our declining years,
And clear our destined way.
Merry voices now fill our ears,
Amid the cares of home,
And time rolled on, some have gone
And from us have long been gone.
And now I find would stop
And let the end here be,
But time with his sickle has wrought
And from us have long been gone.
Weep no more, the Father knows
And cares for all, for the one
Whom He called home.
And sweet is the rest of this beloved son.
Although taken in the bloom of life
When all hopes seem high,
From his turmoil and his strife
And from the cares of life,
Heaven has been won; the gray is past;
His battles here are over;
Signs, loved ones, and
Heaven has one valiant spirit more.

Grandpa and grandma now're called
By little men more precious far than gold,
Who all the house with joyous shouts
And make us feel we're growing old.
But we know if we are faithful
And tender care are over all,
In that land that knows no sorrow,
And our toilsome journey at its end.
And when we've reached our heavenly home,
And tender care are over all,
In that land that knows no sorrow,
And our toilsome journey at its end.
Rest, glorious rest, to us will then be given,
If we have loved and true,
Our Heavenly Father, who is nearest
When we are lowest in the dust.
Father, whose gracious providence
And tender care are over all,
Throw around us Thy protecting arm,
Nor let us into danger fall.
Help us to keep Thy holy charge,
And lead us in the perfect way
That brings us all to Thee in heaven.

Queen Victoria sent to Coburg some
sprigs of myrtle from a large plant in the
grounds at Osborne. The plant has
grown from a piece of myrtle which was
in the bouquet of Empress Frederick
on the day of her marriage. It has been the
rule of the royal family that each bride
is to have a piece of it on her wedding
day. Sprigs were placed in the center of
the bouquet of white flowers which Prin-
cess Victoria Melita carried during the
marriage ceremony and at the subse-
quent luncheon reception.

Mr. Frank Pierce contemplates build-
ing a hotel on Monhegan this spring.
It will be two stories, containing about
thirty rooms.

CITY NEWS.

—Two persons were baptized at the
First Baptist church, Sunday.
—Scribner & Smith's Circus will ex-
hibit in Augusta, Wednesday, June 6th.
—The court room needed and re-
ceived the most thorough renovation
after the Getchell trial.
—Flushing the sewers has been going
on the past few days. This is in the in-
terests of the public health.

—Miss Mae E. Crosby, stenographer
to Gov. Cleaves, is ill of nervous prostra-
tion, and is off duty for a long vacation.
—The Assessors have completed the
valuation of property, and the result will
soon be known.

—The city is to pay Mrs. Clara Robin-
son \$775 for personal injuries received on
the sidewalk on State street.
—The city government has given to
its proper officers orders for the build-
ing or repairing of numerous sidewalks.

—Hon. H. M. Heath and F. E.
Southard, Esq., started yesterday for
Parlin Pond, where they will spend a
week in tempting the speckled beauties.
—Interesting anniversary exercises
were held Thursday evening, at the
rooms of the Y. M. C. Association. The
addresses were bright and sparkling.

—One of the most enterprising milkmen
in the city is Mr. C. A. Knowles, who
keeps twenty-five cows, mostly grade
Jerseys. He supplies ninety customers.
—Next week, Mr. James G. Blaine
with the household help, will come to
the city, to open the Blaine mansion for
the summer.

—Dirigo Lodge, A. O. U. W., of Gard-
iner, has accepted an invitation to assist
the Augusta lodges in the celebration in
this city, the evening of May 24.

—The Maine Homeopathic Society will
hold its 28th annual meeting at Augusta,
Tuesday, June 5th. The usual business
will be transacted.
—Architect J. C. Spofford of Boston,
who made the plans for the enlarged
State House, has been chosen architect
of the Masonic temple to be built in this
city.

—Mr. James E. Kingsley, Overseer of
the weaving department in the Edwards
Manufacturing Company's mills, feels
obliged to take a long vacation for the
benefit of his health.

—Hon. Samuel W. Matthews, State
Labor Commissioner, has gone to Wash-
ington to attend the convention of State
Labor Commissioners, to be held in that
city.

—Among the sufferers by the fire at
Norway was Mr. Merritt Welch, formerly
of this city, whose stock of dry goods
was burned. Loss about \$8,000; in-
sured.

—The First Baptist Society will make
some thorough repairs on the roof of
their meeting house, constructing a new
bell deck, tinning a portion of the roof,
and making other needed and radical
improvements.

—We hear that the old blacksmith
shop on Weston street is to be removed,
and its place supplied by a fine dwelling
house. That will be a most happy
change. Many improvements have been
made the past few years on that street.

—St. Barnabas' Chapel will be con-
secrated at a special service at the
chapel, this Thursday morning, by Rt.
Rev. H. A. Neely, D. D., Bishop of
Maine. The debt has been all paid.
Friday morning Rev. W. F. Livingston
will be advanced to the priesthood by
Bishop Neely, at St. Mark's church.

—At a meeting of the corporations of
the Kennebec Savings Bank,

